

RULE 82. JURISDICTION AND VENUE UNAFFECTED

These rules shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the District Court, the Superior Court, or the Supreme Judicial Court or the venue of actions therein.

Reporter's Notes December 1, 1959

This rule is taken from Federal Rule 82. Presumably the rule-making authority does not permit the extension or limitation of jurisdiction or venue in any event.

RULE 83. DEFINITIONS

Unless specified to the contrary, the following words whenever used in these rules shall have the following meanings:

(1) The word “court” shall include any judge of the District Court, any justice of the Superior Court and any single justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

(2) The word “clerk” shall mean the clerk of courts in and for the county or division in which the action is pending.

(3) The term “plaintiff’s attorney” or “defendant’s attorney” or any like term shall include the party appearing without counsel and the word “plaintiff” or “defendant” or any like term shall include the party appearing with counsel.

(4) The term “reporter” shall mean a court reporter or a transcriber of an electronically recorded record.

Advisory Committee’s Notes May 1, 2000

Subdivision (3) of the definitions is amended to recognize that the term plaintiff or defendant can include a party appearing with counsel.

Advisory Committee’s Notes 1993

Rule 83(4) is added to incorporate a definition of “reporter” in the Rules. As used in the simultaneous amendments of Rules 74(b)(1) and 74A(b), that term now includes both a stenographic court reporter and a person who transcribes electronically recorded court proceedings. *See* Advisory Committee’s Notes to those rules.

**Reporter's Notes
December 1, 1959**

This rule has no federal counterpart. It is included to permit simplicity of statement in numerous rules where the defined words are used.

RULE 84. FORMS

The Supreme Judicial Court, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the Chief Judge of the District Court may from time to time adopt official forms for use in their respective courts.

**Advisory Committee Note
2007**

The amendment to Rule 84 eliminates the reference to an Appendix of Forms. That Appendix was eliminated from the rules several years ago. Most civil forms may be observed and printed from the Court's web site or obtained from court clerk's offices.

**Reporter's Notes
December 1, 1959**

It is to be noted that the forms in the appendix are not merely illustrative. They are expressly stated to be "sufficient under the rules."

RULE 85. TITLE

These rules may be known and cited as the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

RULE 86. EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) Effective Date of Original Rules. These rules took effect on December 1, 1959. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they took effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that in the opinion of the court their application in a particular action pending when the rules took effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

(b) Abrogation of Maine District Court Civil Rules. The Maine District Court Civil Rules were abrogated effective July 1, 1987, and these rules have been amended to govern actions brought in the District Court after that date and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except as provided in subdivision (c) of this rule.

(c) Effective Date of Amendments. Amendments to these rules will take effect on the day specified in the order adopting them. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they take effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that in the opinion of the court their application in a particular action pending when they take effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

Advisory Committee's Note February 7, 1968

Subdivision (b) is added to Rule 86 in order to specify in general terms the extent to which amendments to the rules apply to pending cases. The original rule, which becomes subdivision (a), applied by its terms only to the situation existing on December 1, 1959, and so could at best be applied only by analogy to amendments. The new subdivision makes amendments govern procedure in pending cases to the same extent the original rules governed cases pending on the date when they went into effect.

Rule 86(b) will be generally applicable to all future amendments and appears clearly preferable to the federal practice of either amending F.R.C.P. 86 each time or specifying in the promulgating order the effect of each body of amendments on pending cases. See B & H [Barron & Holtzff] § 1741.

Although the rule is silent on the matter, it would seem that the Supreme Judicial Court could in promulgating particular amendments in the future vary the provisions of Rule 86(b). This it could do either in its promulgating order or by an amendment of Rule 86. It is doubtful that occasion for such variation would often or ever arise.

Reporter's Notes
December 1, 1959

This rule is taken from Federal Rule 86. The second sentence is important. There are bound to be difficulties in the changeover, and the "except" clause gives a broad discretionary power to mold the new procedure to pending actions.

RULE 87. PUBLICATION OF ORDERS AND STANDARDS

All administrative orders, standards, procedures, schedules and forms promulgated or established by the Supreme Judicial Court or any of its Justices, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court or the Chief Judge of the District Court that are generally applicable to civil actions shall be published by them and made available to all clerks of court and all members of the bar.

Advisory Committee's Note
January 1, 2001

Former Rule 87 prescribed admission to the bar. It was abrogated effective November 1, 1978 with the promulgation of the Maine Bar Rules. New Rule 87, requiring publication of orders and standards promulgated or established by the courts, is taken from now-abrogated Rule 76(f). New Rule 87 makes explicit the current practice of the Supreme Judicial Court, its justices, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the Chief Judge of the District Court to publish and make available to the clerks and the bar all administrative orders, standards, procedures, schedules and forms they may promulgate or establish from time to time.

Reporter's Notes
December 1, 1959

This rule [former Rule 87 prescribing admission to the bar] replaces Supreme Judicial Court Rule 1.

RULE 88. [REPEALED]

[Editor's Note: Former Rule 88, concerning Contingent Fees, was adopted January 1, 1966 and abrogated November 1, 1978 with the enactment of the Maine Bar Rules. See now Maine Bar Rule 8.]

RULE 89. WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEYS; VISITING LAWYERS; TEMPORARY PRACTICE WITH LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Withdrawal of Attorneys. An attorney may withdraw from a case in which the attorney appears as sole counsel for a client, by serving notice of withdrawal on the client and all other parties and filing the notice, provided that (1) such notice is accompanied by notice of the appearance of other counsel, (2) there are no motions pending before the court, and (3) no trial date has been set. Unless these conditions are met, the attorney may withdraw from the case only by leave of court. A motion for leave to withdraw shall state the last known address of the client and shall be served on the client in accordance with Rule 5. This subdivision shall not apply to a limited appearance filed under Rule 11(b) unless the attorney seeks to withdraw from the limited appearance itself.

(b) Visiting Attorneys. Any member in good standing of the bar of any other state or of the District of Columbia may at the discretion of the court, on motion by a member of the bar of this state who is actively associated with the out-of-state attorney in a particular action, be permitted to practice in that action. The court may at any time for good cause revoke such permission without hearing. An attorney so permitted to practice in a particular action shall at all times be associated in such action with a member of the bar of this state, upon whom all process, notices and other papers shall be served and who shall sign all papers filed with the court and whose attendance at any proceeding may be required by the court. Visiting attorneys shall not be permitted to file limited appearances.

(c) Attorneys Practicing With Legal Services Organizations. Any member in good standing of the Bar of any other state or of the District of Columbia who becomes employed by a legal services organization based in this State that is funded from state, federal or recognized charitable sources and provides legal assistance to indigents in civil matters, may be permitted to practice before the courts of this State subject to the provisions of this Rule. Attorneys permitted to

practice under this Rule are not, and shall not represent themselves to be, members of the bar of this State, and shall not practice law in Maine outside of the scope of the attorney's employment with a legal services organization based in Maine. Practice under this Rule shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) An application for temporary permission to practice law in this State under the provisions of this Rule shall be filed with the Clerk of the Law Court, and shall be accompanied by:

(A) a certificate of the highest court of another state certifying that the attorney is a member in good standing in the bar of that court; and

(B) a statement signed by the executive director or chief executive officer of the legal services organization that the attorney (i) is currently employed by the organization, and (ii) has expressly agreed not to practice law in Maine outside of the scope of the attorney's employment with the legal services organization.

(2) An attorney is permitted to practice subject to the provisions of this rule on the date that the application for temporary permission to practice law is approved by a single justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. An attorney's permission to practice subject to the provisions of this Rule shall be effective only when a copy of the Court's approval is filed with the Board of Overseers of the Bar and shall remain in effect for the time specified in the application, but not to exceed two years from the date the application is approved.

(3) Permission to practice under this Rule shall terminate whenever the attorney ceases to be employed by the legal services organization. When an attorney permitted to practice under this Rule ceases to be so employed, the attorney shall file a statement to that effect with the Clerk of the Law Court and the Board of Overseers of the Bar.

(4) An attorney permitted to practice temporarily under this Rule shall perform no legal services within the State except for clients aided by the legal services organization by which the attorney is employed and for such purposes only, and the attorney shall not accept any compensation for such services, except such salary as may be paid by the legal services organization, or by a governmental body or charitable institution to enable the attorney to work for the legal services organization.

(5) All pleadings signed by an attorney permitted to practice under this Rule shall bear the name and office address, and be signed on behalf of, an attorney supervisor of the organized legal services organization concerned, who shall be an attorney fully licensed to engage in the general practice of law within this State.

(6) Attorneys permitted to practice temporarily under this Rule are subject to the Maine Bar Rules and may be disciplined or suspended from practice in the manner now or hereafter provided by rule for the discipline or suspension of attorneys generally.

Advisory Note – July 2008

This amendment removes the “full time” employment restriction from Rule 89(c). It would allow any attorney employed by a legal services organization as defined in the Rule to be admitted to practice, representing only the legal services organization and its clients, for a period of up to two years without being admitted to the Maine Bar. The two-year restriction and a requirement that any application be approved by a single justice of the Supreme Judicial Court are stated in paragraph 2 of the current Rule 89(c). The temporary permission to practice is subject to the other terms and conditions specified in the Rule.

Advisory Notes April, 2005

Since attorneys permitted to practice are subject to Rule 89, this amendment is to provide for notice to the Board of Overseers of the Bar when an attorney is granted temporary permission to practice and when such attorney ceases to practice.

Advisory Notes July 2003

M.R. Civ. P. 89(c) is adopted to address situations where attorneys licensed in other states may apply for short-term fellowships or grants to fund their work with legal services organizations in Maine. Sometimes it is difficult for such applicants to consider a temporary position which requires them to pass another bar exam. To allow consideration of qualified applicants for these short-term, full-time positions, and to allow the clients of legal services organizations to benefit from the expertise of these lawyers committed to public service, Rule 89(c) is

adopted to permit, for no more than two years, practice by such attorneys employed on a full-time basis and supervised by the organizations.

The rule allowing up to two years limited practice for individuals working for legal services organizations on fellowships or grants is subject to strict limitations. Such attorneys could not represent themselves to be members of the Bar of the State.

Applications would have to be filed with the Clerk of the Law Court, accompanied by a certificate of the highest court of another state certifying that the attorney is a member in good standing of the Bar of that court, plus a statement signed by the executive director or chief executive officer of the legal services organization that the attorney is currently employed on a full-time basis by the organization. Employed on a full-time basis is defined as employment performing services for the employer or clients of the employer for at least 35 hours in an average work week.

Applications are subject to approval by a single Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The permission to practice remains in effect for the time specified in the application, but not to exceed two years from the date the application is approved by a single Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The permission to practice granted by the rule terminates whenever the attorney ceases to be employed on a full-time basis by the employing legal services organization. At such time, the legal services organization must file a statement to that effect with the Clerk of the Law Court.

Attorneys practicing under this rule are not permitted to provide any other legal services within the State except for clients aided by the legal services organization employing the attorney, and the attorney can accept no compensation for such services except the salary paid by the legal services organization or another entity paying the salary to enable the attorney to work for the legal services organization.

Pleadings signed by an attorney permitted to practice under the rule must also bear the name and office address and be signed on behalf of an attorney-supervisor of the organized legal services organization concerned. That attorney-supervisor must be fully licensed to engage in practice within the State of Maine. It should be noted that the attorney-supervisor does not have to sign, the attorney permitted to practice may sign on behalf of the attorney supervisor. However, the

attorney-supervisor is considered to be an attorney appearing in the case should the matter continue after the services of the attorney permitted to practice under the rule are terminated.

Attorneys permitted to practice under the rule are subject to all the disciplinary provisions of the Maine Bar Rules.

Several other states already permit the limited practice of such attorneys. *See, e.g.*, Rule 40, Arizona Rules of Court (Authorization to Practice Law For Attorneys Working Full-Time for Approved Legal Services Organizations); Rule IX, Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio (Temporary Certification for Practice in Legal Services, Public Defender, and Law School Programs); Rule 2.111, Rules of the Supreme Court of Kentucky (Limited Certificate of Admission to Practice Law); Rule 49.3, Nevada Supreme Court Rules (Limited Practice for Certain Attorneys); Rule 1:21-3, New Jersey Rules of Court (Appearance by Law Graduates and Students; Special Permission for Out-of-State Attorneys); Rule 8(c), Washington Rules of Court (Exception for Indigent Representation).

Advisory Committee's Note July 1, 2001

The Court has amended the Maine Bar Rules and Rules 5, 11 and 89 of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure to permit attorneys to assist an otherwise unrepresented litigant on a limited basis without undertaking the full representation of the client on all issues related to the legal matter for which the attorney is engaged. By these amendments, the Court has sought to enlarge access to justice in Maine courts.

A limited appearance is filed under Rule 11 (b). The last sentence in Rule 89(b) is added to provide that visiting lawyers may not file limited appearances. Rule 89 (a) is amended to add a new last sentence making the conditions for withdrawal or a motion for leave to withdraw unnecessary for a limited appearance unless the attorney seeks to withdraw from the limited appearance itself. An attorney who has filed and fulfilled a clearly stated limited appearance is presumptively no longer representing the client. Any doubt about the scope of the appearance should be resolved in a manner that promotes the interests of justice and those of the client and opposing party. If the attorney has signed filings beyond the scope of the limited appearance, Rule 11 (b) applies fully and the attorney is deemed to have entered an appearance for the purposes of the filing. Thus, the

attorney may not withdraw from the matter of the filing without complying with Rule 89 (a).

A limited appearance is created by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court's rulemaking authority. Consequently, counsel in cases removed to the United States District Court should be aware that limited appearances may not be recognized in the federal forum. *See, e.g.*, Order, *Donovan v. State of Maine*, Civil No. 00-268-P-H (February 16, 2001) (striking partial objection to recommended decision made through purported "limited appearance"); *McKaskle v. Wiggins*, 465 U.S. 168, 183 (1984) (noting trial judge not required to allow hybrid representation); *U.S. v. Campbell*, 61 F.3d 976, 981 (1st Cir. 1982) (same); *O'Reilly v. New York Times Co.*, 692 F.2d 863, 868 (2d Cir. 1982) (same; civil case).

**Advisory Committee's Notes
February 15, 1996**

Rule 89(a) is amended to require a motion for leave to withdraw as counsel to state the client's last known address and to be served on the client pursuant to Rule 5. The motion of course must be filed with the clerk, "either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter" pursuant to Rule 5(d). The purpose of the amendment is to provide the court with a means of reaching a party for whom substitute counsel does not appear and to assure that the client has notice of the motion to withdraw.

**Advisory Committee's Note
September 1, 1973**

A new subdivision (a) is added to Rule 89 in order to deal with a lawyer's withdrawal from a case in which he appears as sole counsel for his client, a subject not now covered by the rules. The present Rule 89 relating to visiting lawyers is newly designated as subdivision (b).

Rule 89(a) is taken substantially intact from Local Rule 7(d) of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. It is to be contrasted with Local Rule 4(b) of the District of Maine reading:

No attorney may withdraw his appearance in any action except by leave of Court.

The new rule does not specify what notice is to be given the client or what considerations the court should take into account on a motion by an attorney for his withdrawal. Such detail is difficult, if not impossible, to spell out in the rule because of the variety of circumstances that may prevail. In general, the court should attempt to avoid prejudice to the client of the withdrawing attorney and at the same time avoid delay to the court and opposing counsel. Usually those objectives are best served by giving the client notice and opportunity to be heard, unless substitute counsel has appeared of record.

Advisory Committee's Note
September 23, 1971

The original Rule 89 referred only to a member of the bar of another state. The word "state" in the context should have been construed to encompass the District of Columbia, but in order to eliminate any possible dispute the benefits of the rule are by this amendment extended expressly to any "member of the bar of any other state or of the District of Columbia." This language coincides with that of the simultaneous amendment of Criminal Rule 61 permitting practice by out-of-state lawyers in representing servicemen in minor criminal cases.

Advisory Committee's Note
December 31, 1967

This new rule is similar, with only minor modifications, to local Rule 3(d) of the United States District Court for Maine. See Field and McKusick, *Maine Civil Practice* 222 (Supp.1967).^{*} It is similar to New Hampshire Superior Court Rule 13 reading as follows:

An attorney who is not a member of the Bar of this State shall not be allowed to enter his appearance or engage in trial or hearing except on motion which will not ordinarily be granted unless a member of the Bar of this State is associated with him and present at the trial or hearing.

The first sentence of 4 M.R.S.A. § 802 was amended by the 1967 Legislature to make clear the rule-making power of the Supreme Judicial Court in regard to out-of-state lawyers. 1967 Pub.Laws, Chap. 441, Sec. 1. The new Rule

^{*} [Now 2 Field, McKusick & Wroth, *Maine Civil Practice* at 537 (2d ed. 1970)].

89 changes practice under the prior statute whereby out-of-state lawyers were permitted rather freely to appear in Maine courts without having any local counsel associated with them.